

The Ogden Standard

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TWELVE PAGES

WEATHER—Utah: Tonight
Friday Fair; Not Much Change
Temperature.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1915.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice.

French Suffer Heavy Losses In Violent Attack On French

GERMANS CLEARING WAY FOR GREAT DRIVE ON WARSAW

Germans Still Being Pushed Back Over Galician Border Into Their Own Territory—French Plan Formidable Attack on Germans—Allies on Point of Making Supreme Effort to Capture Hill Which Dominates the Dardanelles.

ALIANS BRING UP MORE MEN AND GUNS

Duke Nicholas Still Holding Line of Dnieper South of Ploesz—Teutons Repulsed—German Attack on Windau, on the Baltic, Fails—Five Cruisers and Many Torpedo Boats in Fight—Russians Blow Up One Torpedo Boat in Fight—Stirring News From Gallipoli.

London, July 1, 3:33 p. m.—Premier Asquith announced in the house of commons this afternoon that the British naval military losses in killed, wounded and missing in the operations against the Dardanelles up to May 31, aggregated 38,635 men and men.

London, July 1, 6:45 p. m.—The British steamer Lomas was sunk today by a submarine off the Scilly islands. The captain and officer of the vessel was killed. The rest of the crew

of the torpedo boats was blown up before the fleet retired. Stirling News From Gallipoli. Eyes are being turned toward the Gallipoli peninsula from which stirring news has recently come, and there are hints from the side of the entente allies that successes just reported are to be followed by still more determined attempts to carry dominating Turkish positions.

German submarine activity, brought sharply to the front by the sinking of the steamer Armenian with the loss of a number of American lives, is further shown by news of the sinking of the British bark Thistlebank and the Norwegian steamer Marna through torpedo attacks.

Washington Awaits Developments. The case of the Armenian is being held in abeyance in Washington until the status of the vessel and the circumstances in which she was sunk are determined.

ENGLISH STORY OF SHIP'S LOSS

Avonmouth Reports Only Eleven Americans Lost in Sinking of Armenian.

CREW TAKES TO BOATS

German Shell Cuts Falls of Boat Loaded With Men—Occupants Are Drowned.

Avonmouth, England, July 1.—Twelve p. m.—There were eleven Americans among the nineteen members of the crew who lost their lives in the sinking of the Leyland line freight steamer Armenian by the German submarine U-38, off Trevose head, Cornwall, on Monday. Some members of the crew were killed outright when the German torpedo struck the ship.

Ship Carrying Mules. When sunk by the German submarine, the Armenian was carrying a cargo of 1,422 mules from Newport News to Avonmouth, the animals to be used by the French armies in Belgium and France. The vessel had a crew of 72 men and carried 96 men as muleteers.

The submarine was first sighted by the men at the wheel and though the ship was pushed to the limit, the mosquito craft rapidly overhauled her and commenced shelling. The Armenian's efforts to keep her stern to the submarine were futile.

The faster vessel circled the freighter and the German commander, speaking through a megaphone, ordered the Armenian's captain to surrender, or he would sink the ship. The skipper of the Leyland liner struggled hard to evade the undersea boat, but the latter adopted a shell through a skylight into the steamer's engine room, putting the engines out of action. The Armenian then surrendered. The boats were lowered, and the crew and some seventy mule tenders, nearly all Americans, scrambled into them.

WIFE MURDERER GIVEN SENTENCE

Verdict of Guilty Brought in by British Jury Against Bath-tub Fiend—Execution Ordered.

London, July 1, 3:41 p. m.—A verdict of guilty was brought in by the jury today in the case of George Joseph Smith, who was charged with the murder of three of his wives. It had been alleged by the crown that Smith had killed his wives while they were in their baths and had collected insurance money on their lives.

BECKER GRANTED SHORT REPRIEVE

If United States Supreme Court Does Not Interfere Convicted Officer Must Die.

Albany, N. Y., July 1.—Governor Whitman today granted Charles Becker, the former New York police lieutenant under sentence of death, a reprieve until July 26.

The governor said that he would take no further action in the case than the granting of the reprieve. This means that if the United States supreme court does not interfere, Becker will have to die.

CARLOAD RATES UNREASONABLE

Interstate Commerce Commission Decides on Transcontinental Charges Over S. P.

Washington, July 1.—Through transcontinental carload rates on the Southern Pacific railroad to the Willamette valley and points south of Portland, Ore., made by adding to the rates to Portland and local class rates from Portland to destination, was found unreasonable today by the interstate commerce commission and other rates were prescribed.

NEBRASKA COMPLAINS

Southern Pacific Announces Reduction on Freight Rates on Dried Fruits.

Washington, July 1.—Through transcontinental carload rates on the Nebraska railway commission against rates of the Union Pacific railway on wheat and corn and articles taking the same rates from certain stations on the line of the Union Pacific in Nebraska to St. Joseph and Kansas City, Mo., and Leavenworth, Kans., was dismissed today by the interstate commerce commission with the announcement that they were not shown to be unreasonable.

BRITISH BARK IS TORPEDOED

Ship Loaded With Wheat Sent Down by Germans Off Fastnet, Ireland.

London, July 1, 12 noon.—The British bark Thistlebank, which sailed from Bahia Blanca, Argentina, April 26, with a cargo of wheat for Queenstown, was torpedoed by a German submarine yesterday at a point off Fastnet, Ireland.

Some of the crew were landed at Baltimore, a small seaport 30 miles southwest of Cork.

PAGE REPORTS ON ARMENIAN LOSS

Steamship Was "Engaged on Admiralty Business"—Consul Armstrong Says 21 Americans Lost.

U. S. INVESTIGATING

President Wilson Keeping in Touch With Situation—Details Being Forwarded.

Washington, July 1.—The Leyland Line Steamship Armenian was "engaged on admiralty business," when she was sunk by a German submarine off the Cornwall coast of England two days ago with the loss of a score of American lives. Ambassador Page at London reported to the state department today he had been so informed by British admiralty officials.

Consul Armstrong at Bristol, who sent first word of the destruction of the steamer yesterday, reported to Ambassador Page that 21 of the 29 men lost with the Armenian were Americans. He gave no additional names, although previous lists gave only twenty.

Ambassador Page could give no additional information on which the state department might act. He said the Armenian carried no American passengers, that all of the Americans who perished were members of the crew. It was pointed out here that Americans who seek cheap transportation frequently travel upon such ships as passengers, although they are signed on the ship's roll as members of the crew.

Department Awaits Details. The department expected further dispatches from Ambassador Page and Consul Armstrong giving reports of the survivors to show whether the ship was duly warned by the German submarine commander and the German boarder given an opportunity to escape.

Officials of the steamship company have stated that the Armenian was not under charter to the British admiralty, but was sailing merely as a merchantman carrying contraband.

President Watching Situation. At the White House it was stated that President Wilson was in constant touch with British, N. H., and that no steps would be taken until complete reports had been received. The president probably would not hasten his return to Washington, it was said.

Secretary Tumulty was in communication with the president until late last night, forwarding details. The president was in communication with the White House officials again early today after Mr. Tumulty had conferred with Secretary Lansing. The situation in Mexico City also was discussed.

Many Cause Further Complications. In many quarters the sinking of the vessel was regarded as likely to add further complications to the correspondence pending between Germany and the United States over the question of submarine warfare. Officials attached much importance to the actions of the Armenian at the time she was encountered by the German submarine. If the vessel, attempting to escape, failed to heed a warning shot from the submarine, not only the vessel but the crew would be subject to the risks of a successful attack.

One telegram to the department spoke of a "second shot" having been fired at the wireless house of the Armenian which gave rise to the impression that the first shot may have been fired in warning.

Much Speculation in Washington. The question of what effect chartering of the vessel either directly or indirectly by the British government would have on the Armenian's status caused much speculation today. There has been, no explicit rules concerning the treatment of chartered vessels in time of war, but from various cases in the past the general practice has been to regard vessels as a part of the military or naval forces of a belligerent only, when either manned by command of naval officers or when the vessel is on the naval list of a belligerent.

Collectors of American ports have had orders to prevent the departure of foreign military officers on board ships transporting horses or mules from the United States and similarly clearance has been refused to all British vessels which were armed.

United States Withholds Action. Secretary Lansing announced today that until more complete reports have been received from Ambassador Page at London on the torpedoing of the British liner Armenian in which several Americans lost their lives Monday, the United States would take no action.

Latest news dispatches from Avonmouth detailing that the Armenian made efforts to escape after being ordered to stop, caused officials to believe the sinking of the vessel was in accordance with international law and no reason to take up the subject with Germany except to verify through the admiralty at Berlin the details of the Armenian's reported resistance.

Under the rules of international law it was pointed out that the

Armenian, which flew the British flag, as well as any neutral vessel could be sunk for refusing to obey a warning to halt and submit to visit and search or capture. Americans aboard such a ship lose protection of their government when the vessel offers resistance.

Ambassador Page reported that the Armenian was engaged in "admiralty business" but the question of how far the vessel was under the control of the British government by charter or otherwise, seem to be overshadowed, in the minds of officials here, by the reported resistance to capture.

Armenian Resists Capture. There was a relaxation of tension in official quarters by the news that the Armenian apparently was resisting capture.

The law on the question of charter is not clear, but officials indicated it would not be a violation of American neutrality laws for an unarmed transport carrying a cargo of munitions or supplies for a belligerent government to sail from the United States and that it never had been definitely determined whether belligerent cruisers on encountering such a vessel were to treat it as a ship of war or a defenseless merchantman.

Captain of Armenian Reports. London, July 1, 5:53 p. m.—Captain Trickley of the Armenian, in an interview today said that he only surrendered to the German submarine when the freighter was affire in three places and after the ship's engines had been put out of action and a dozen members of the crew had been killed by shrapnel fire. Most of the members of the crew who perished, Captain Trickley said, were Americans.

Missouri MINES ARE SHUT DOWN

Lead and Zinc Miners Strike and Many Men Are Made Idle.

Output of Ore Greatly Curtailed—Independent Organization Is Being Formed.

Joplin, Mo., July 1.—More than forty mines in Webb City and Joplin now are shut down, the result of the strike of the lead and zinc miners which began last Monday.

Ten more mines, among the heaviest producers of the Joplin district, were closed today. The week's output of ore will be greatly curtailed. Three thousand men, or more, are out of employment.

At a meeting held here last night, the first held in the Joplin district by the strikers, it was decided to organize and independent union. At the meeting it was decided to march upon other mines today demanding that they close.

Operators have said that if the strike continues there will be few mines in southwestern Missouri operating by the end of the week. Miners of the Joplin district have never before been affiliated with other labor organizations and no foreign miners are employed in the mines. Miners say they will attempt to organize locals in every city of the district. They are opposing federation with the Western Federation of Miners.

EVELYN THAW WILL NOT COME

Refuses to Honor Subpoena Summoning Her to New York City.

State Attorney General Will Apply for Body Writ—Must Prove Her Statement.

Malone, N. Y., July 1.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw has refused to honor the subpoena served on her yesterday summoning her to New York to testify at the jury proceedings to determine the sanity of her husband, Harry K. Thaw.

Mrs. Thaw, it became known today, told William J. McGuire, the state process server, that she was in poor health and feared for her life should she be compelled to undergo the ordeal on the witness stand to which she thought she would be subjected in cross examination by Thaw's counsel.

She said that she would furnish a doctor's certificate if required to do so by the court.

New York, July 1.—Deputy Attorney General Becker, state attorney in the Thaw case, when informed that Evelyn Nesbit Thaw had refused to come to New York, declined to commit her on her action. It was understood that whatever action is taken in the matter will be determined by the court.

New York, July 1.—If Evelyn Nesbit Thaw refuses to obey the subpoena summoning her to testify as a state's witness at the trial to test her husband's sanity as reported from Malone, N. Y., the attorney general's writ of attachment to compel her attendance. Her excuse that the strain of appearing on the stand would endanger her health will not be considered, it was said, unless put forward in a legal manner.

It was expected that the application for the writ will lead to the taking of steps to determine whether Thaw's health would in fact be endangered.

WHY MRS. MARGARET GEDDES WAS NOT EXCOMMUNICATED

Bishop's Court Had Ordered Her Expelled From the Church, If She Did Not Disclose the Identity of the Father of Albert, But David Eccles Saw the Higher Authorities and the Proceedings Were Dropped, So Mrs. Geddes Testifies.

On April 24, 1900, after Mrs. Margaret Geddes, then residing in Plain City, had refused to disclose the name of the father of her infant son, the bishop's court of that ward of the Mormon church, took action and threatened excommunication, but David Eccles, by interceding in her behalf with the higher authorities of the church, saved her that humiliation, so Mrs. Geddes testified today on cross examination in the suit of Albert Geddes, her 16-year-old son, against the David Eccles estate estimated to have a value of \$6,500,000, the establishing of heirship in which would give to young Geddes approximately \$200,000.

Mrs. Geddes again stated that Mr. Eccles had repeatedly requested her not to divulge the paternity of her child before the Senator Reed Smoot investigation in Washington and had told her that if she asked if "Mr. Eccles" was the father of the child, she could have some other Eccles in mind and truthfully say so. Mr. Eccles had cautioned her that it would ruin him if it were known that he was the father of the child and he expected that she would stand by him and shield him.

At the opening of the trial, Mrs. Geddes was again called to the stand to testify on redirect and recross examination. She appeared well rested and showed no bad effect of yesterday afternoon's illness, when she was compelled to discontinue her testimony for a time.

The decision of the bishop's court at Plain City of April 24, 1900, had been identified before the court and jury at the request of the defendant, but they did not offer it in evidence. Today Judge King, for the plaintiff, presented it and read it into the record. It was signed by Bishop George W. Bramwell.

The document stated that Mrs. Geddes had showed a spirit of penitence, for which she had the sympathy and respect of the board, but it was regretted that she had transgressed against the laws of the church by being the mother of a child whose father was not known.

The decision of the board was that she should be excommunicated from the church because of her transgression, the order to go into effect on May 15, 1900, unless, before that time, she should divulge the paternity of the child.

In answer to Judge King, Mrs. Geddes said that she did not divulge the name of the father of her son Albert and that she was never deprived of her standing in the church. She had previously testified that she had done temple work until about 18 months ago, and that members of the church were not permitted to work in the temple except those in good standing.

Respecting the order of the bishop's court, Mrs. Geddes said she soon after talked the matter over with Mr. Eccles and that he told her he would take the matter up with the church authorities. She understood that he had done so and that it was through his influence with the leaders of the church that the order of excommunication did not go into effect.

Her further testimony related to conversations with Mr. Eccles as to the advisability of her writing Mr. Eccles a letter naming some other person as the father of her child, and relating to what Mr. Eccles had requested her to do at the Senator Reed Smoot investigation in Washington in 1904. She also said that, in 1910, Mr. Eccles told her that he had not told the president of the church, Joseph F. Smith, the paternity of the child and she told him that she would do so. This statement was made, she said, at the time Mr. Eccles threatened suit for libel against the Salt Lake Tribune for accusing him of being the father of the child in polygamous marriage. She said that Mr. Eccles wanted her to deny that he was the father of the child but that she had refused to do so and had said that she was going to tell the truth to President Smith.

Judge King continued with his redirect examination of the witness direct of the forenoon, and Attorney C. A. Boyd was examining her on recross examination at the time of the adjournment at noon. Mrs. Geddes seemed to be considerably amused at times when the attorney for the defendants insisted that she not make so many explanations about her testimony.

The witness said that Mr. Eccles, on the last day of his life, told her that he had arranged for certain stocks in the sugar company and also in the lumber company to be turned over to her. He had told her of this, she said, because she had asked him to make some arrangements for the protection of herself and boy in case he should die. She told him, she said, that she would die at any time and that she should be protected. "People who never die," she said, "and die for a new life."

He told her, she said, that he was going to her and that he was going to die with her. She said that she was going to die with him.

Order of Excommunication. "Plain City, April 24, 1900. Sister Margaret Geddes, Plain City, Utah. "After giving due consideration to your case and being advised by the church authorities that you are in the hands of the law."

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